APPROPRIATIONS RUTHLESSLY REDUCED.

MR. REED'S CASTIGATION OF HOLMAN-MORE CUTTING DOWN OF THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, May 12.—"Brute force," said Mr. Reed the course of his severe castigation of Chairman Holman to-day, is "the only argument you bring in favor of cutting these appropriations below the needs of the Government. You are three against one, and

you amply use your power." Truer words were never spoken. Holman's Demo cratic collengues sat mute as amendment after amend-ment was offered in the Committee of the Whole to the sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and Holman's lips moved only to cry "Vote," "Vote," as soon as an the amendments should be adopted. Never be fore was such gross discourtesy shown by the chairnation whatever, an appropriation bill which, as every

wholly inadequate. The purpose is as plain as the noonday sun; it is to force the Senate to repair the neglect of the House and then to accuse it of extravagance. The game is by their reports." an old one, but never before was it played by such

ported for the use of the lighthouse service. Against no action at all, and when the matter came to you, in it was not germane to the bill and was an attempt rider" upon an appropriation bill. Holman and Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, made labored arguments to prove that the proviso would reof fact the appropriation would be insufficient if the provise should be struck out. In defence of the pro- purpose of having these men deny. It is not the viso they insisted that it was an element of the ap- truth. propriation; that is, the item carried \$370,000 plus the duties, which would amount to about \$28,000 Commission more. If the proviso should be eliminated, the item would be too small by \$38,000.

The Fostmaster-General-It does not manage the Postoffice Department.

Well, the proviso was ruled out, and Mr. Reed then statement of General Bingham that the appropriation | point he had suggested. of \$375,000 for the current year had proved to be After some discussion between Mr. Raines a barely sufficient, although the number of lights to be Boatner, the Postmaster-General remarked: supplied is less by thirty-nine than it will be next p liev of the Department has been to give everybody year, Mr. Reed's amendment was rejected, and the a hearing. When these men said they had been wrong

This was done by a Democratic quorum, the Republicans refusing to give any assistance in the comthe Senate to stand, would extinguish the lights on cannot feel that there has been any mismake. our sen and lake coasts during a part of the coming year, as Holman and his Democratic colleagues well ing discredit upon the Commission. Would it not have know and as he and Dreckbridge had, in effect, asserted only a few moments before.

When the paragraph to admit free of duty supplies and materials for the National Museum was reached and eliminated on a point of order, General Cogswell Commission cannot make the reinvestigation to-day offered an amendment to increase the appropriation. I have nothing to do with their action. My duty wa
The same arguments were applicable to this as to the former case, but Holman and his Democratic colleagues stolldly refused to discuss the matter at all that political considerations figured? and rejected the amendment out of hand. Mr. Reed's middling honest about these things might as well have been addressed to graven images as to the sullen that he could have no knowledge of the motives of the and stolid members of the Democratic majority.

Cogswell then moved to increase from \$10,000 to \$12,000 the appropriation for the heating and lighting of the National Museum, and as soon a he had spoken a few words in favor of his amendment Holman cried "Vote." General Bingham, another member of the committee, protested. He read a letter from Professor Langley showing that with the utmost economy the \$12,000 appropriated for this purpose for the current year had been barely sufficient: indeed, it had been found necessary to suspend work in several of the rooms during the coldest days of last General Bingham appealed to the majority says the report, "that the facts do not justify the disin the name of humanity to spare this item-which, by the way, was less than one-sixth of the amount appro

By this time it was evident that the majority had determined to vote down every amendment without discussing it or offering any reason for an explanation of the arbitrary reductions which they have made, and the Republicans began to hastst upon a Democratic quorum on every vote. Mr. Reed also took the floor on an amendment offered by Mr. Bulley, of Texas, to strike out the clause relative to the Zoological Park, and in one of the most foreible and carnest, not to say scatching, five-minute specches which lie ever delivered, armigned the majority and laid have the motives by which it is actualed. Holman's sole scale, was:

"Vote, vote"

"Vote, vote"

Mr. Pailey's motion was lost; and the committending further action) rose and the House

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

MR. CALL WANTS A CUBAN REPUBLIC-MR. PEFFER ON SILVER.

Washington, May 12.-In the Senate to-day Mr. Call ffered a resolution (which went over without action) for the appointment of a joint committee of the two houses to inquire into the condition of Cuba and the islands known as the Greater Antilles, or Windward, or Caribbean Islands, and their commercial and political relations with the United States; and to report such legislation as may be expedient and necessary to improve the commercial and political relations of the people of the United States and of those Islands.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution reciting that in the act of incorporation of the Washington and Arlington Railroad Compuny in the District of Columbia, the names of W. H. Randle, D. C. Forney, J. S. Lawrence, Beriah Wilkins, C. G. Lee and James L. Barbour are mentioned as incorporators; that none of these men are stockholders; that it is a matter of public report that the charter of the road has been sold for \$48,000 before any part of the construction was begun, and has been sold several times since the first sale, and only about \$6,000 had been expended on the road; and instructing the District Committee to inquire and report what action is necessary to protect

the Committee on Foreign Relations, requesting the President to open negotiations with the Government of Spain for the purpose of inducing that Government to rousent to the establishment in the island of He had found an entire lack of system; and when of a free and independent Republic; such consent to be given on payment by Cuba to the Government of Spain of such a sum of money as may be equivalent both to the value of the public property belonging to Spain in the island, and to the relinquishment of her sovereign rights; also for the negotiation of a treaty to secure such material nercial advantages as may be agreed upon.

The message of the President on he subject of an international monetary conference was taken up and Mr. Petter addressed the Senate. Mr. Petter declared his conviction that, if the voters who favored free silver comage would combine to secure that result, they surely would be successful. They would secure a majority of members of the House who would have the courage of their convictions, a majority in the

Senate and a President who would not threaten a vets in advance of Congressional action.

The bill passed by the Senate yesterday in relation to the insignia of brevet officers was recained from the House-the vote passing it having been (on motion of Mr. Hawley) reconsidered.

SIX MORE JUDGE ADVOCATES.

Washington, May 12.—cenator Proctor to-day intro-duced a bill authorizing the addition to the judge-advocate-general's department of the Army of six judge-ad vocates, with the rank, pay and allowances of cap-tains, who are to be selected from officers of the line serving ten years as commissioned officers and who have been for five years admitted to the bar of the several courts of a State. Vacancies in the grad occurring in the future are to be filled in like manner

TO EXCLUDE POLITICAL INFLUENCE. Washington, May 12.—A bill to exclude political in-fluence from the 61,000 fourth-class postoffices in the country was agreed upon at the meeting of the House Committee on Civil Service Reform to-day. The bill vides for the division of the country into postal districts, and that, where vacancies occur, open competition shall be announced by postoffice inspectors, who shall recommend the best man to the Postmaster-Gen

BRUTE FORCE OVER REASON, eral after receiving the applications and examining the

MR. WANAMAKER AGAIN ON THE STAND. CONFILCT BETWEEN THE REPORTS OF THE POST-OFFICE INSPECTORS AND OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION IN THE

BALTIMORE CASES. Washington, March 12.—The House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service to-day resimed the in-vestigation of charges that certain Federal employes in Baltimore have violated the C.vil Service law with out incurring punishment. Postmaster-General Wanamaker appeared, bringing with him, at the request of the committee, the report of the postoffice inspectors, giving the result of their investigation into the Balti-mere postoffice. He said he desired to correct his former testimony so as to say that he regarded the question presented to him as a single question and not as "a small question," referring to the question of amendment had been read. He did this repeatedly veracity which, of course, he would not so charac-when amendments were offered by General Cogswell, a terize. He had been informed that E. C. Perrine, member of the sub-committee which framed the bill, recommended for removal, had never testified before even before the latter had begun to give the reasons the Commission. Also he desired to say, in view of the comment upon the time that elapsed between why the amendments should be interested as the chair-fore was such gross discourtesy shown by the chair-man of a committee toward one of his colleagues; never more than four months had chapsed after the Com-before was there such evidence of a sullen determina-ndssion's investigation before the report reached the perfore was there such evidence of a sullen determina-tion to force through the House, without any explanation whatever, an appropriation bill which, as every an earlier answer to the charges. The Postmaster member of the Appropriations Committee knows, is General said: "I have had no disposition to defend these men, but there were compraints arising and I cannot personally investigate these cases. them over to the proper officers, and must be governed

Mr. Boather-It appears that these parties were b unskilful hands.

The Committee of the Whole reached the proviso mentioned in these dispatches last night, which provided for the admission free of duty of all articles immen, because of their confessed violation of law, took this Mr. Burrows promptly raised points of order that stead of acting upon the confession of the parties, you germane to the bill and was an attempt instituted another investigation for the purpose of duties of certain articles by a legislative chabiling these people to deny what they had already

The Postmaster-General moved his hand in reme strance while Mr. Boatner was putting this question ditures; and both declared that as a matter and then replied; "I respectfully protest against the appropriation would be insufficient if the statement that the investigation was instituted for the

Mr. Boatner-Ent the report of the Civil Service

Mr. Raines requested that the Postmaster-Genera

moved to add \$38,000 to the appropriation, which both be permitted to proceed and read the statement he had Holman and Breckinridge had declared would be neces- prepared; but Mr. Beatner would not be diverted, and sary. Both of them spoke against it and, despite the insisted that the committee wanted light upon the After some discussion between Mr. Raines and Mr.

appropriation passed at \$370,000 -\$5,000 less than fully accused from a political motive and with a view to preventing them from exercising their right to vote was nothing else to be done, in fairness, than to give these men an opportunity to be heard. mission of an act which, if it should be allowed by mony, when received was carefully examined, and i Mr. Boatner-Did it not seem that you were throw

conduced to the maintenance of harmonious relation between your Department and the Commission if you had referred the matter back to it for reinvestigation The Postmaster General-There is no reason why the

Mr. Brawley-Did you have any reason to believe The Postmaster-General-You can see that I could stest and declaration that the House "ought to be have no knowledge on that subject. He added that the investigation was conducted on election day, and

Commission Finally the Postmaster-General was allowed to read his propaged statement. Mr. Wanamaker's statemen was made up of a detailed analysis of each of the case upon in the report of the Civil Service Com-He compared the latter report with the mission. testimony taken by the inspectors to show how the two statements conflicted in many respects. The inspectors' report upon which Mr. Wanamake based his action in the Hallimore case was made by Chief Postoffics Inspector Wheeler and Inspector Sharpe, November 24, 1891.

missal of the twenty-one men named, nor any on of them, for violation of the Civil Service law, as the way, was less than one-sixth of the amount appropriated for Holman's Miami embankment in the River and Harbor bill. General Bingham's earnest appeal fell upon deaf ears, and the Republicans again determined to compare the Democrats to funish their own quorum to consummate an act of inhumanity, inasmuch as none of them had attempted to give a reason for it. Holman radhed the Democrats to a man—with four exceptions—in favor of what may hitly be styled his "pneumonia provision" for the National Museum. Three of the four exceptions were Messrs. Coombs and Cummings, of New-York, and Hoar, of Massachusetts.

The unstables are taken at a time, under circumstances and the amaner that justify us in saying that they were not proper material upon which to have recommendations for dismissal or severe criticisms." It further says that the evidence taken and accompanying Mr. Roosevelt's report liself shows on its face that the layestigation was unfair and partial in the extreme. The unstables as sked were generally leading and call. The statements of witnesses before Investigation was unfair and partial in the extreme. The questions asked were generally lending and calculated to deceive and missed, such as no court or committee of investigation huating for nothing but the trath and desirous of doing exact justice would practice or allow. In two cases, says the report, the accused men admit that their statements to Mr. Roffsevelt were not the truth—W. A. Mitchell and Dantel W. Pfeltz.

The Fostmaster-Teneral also left with the Committee a long letter addressed to him by Postmaster Johnson on September 3, 1801, commenting on Mr. Rossevoit's report. Postmaster Johnson challenges the Commissioner, or any other living man, "to the proof that I have in the sightest degree been decided in official duty, or have violated directly or indirectly either by acts of commission or emission the provisions or any law."

law."
Further on, Mr. Johnson says that although every courtesy and facility possible was afforded Mr. Reservell in the pursuit of his inquiry, yet, in his opinion, the method and manner of the Commissioner's proceeding were unwarranted, unfair, entirely ex pante, and without precedent under American Institutions, some of Mr. Johnson's references to Mr. Roosevell are caustic and the postmaster intimates that the Commissioner is not consistent.

Adjourned

BEGINNING THE CENSUS INQUIRY.

Washington, May 12.—The Census Office Investigating committee assembled this morning to begin the inquiry assigned to it, but found some trouble it getting to work. The resolution of the House under which the committee is proceeding directed an investigation of charges that the census work had been wrongly conducted in the State of New York and else where in the interest of partisan politics; that funds had been wantonly wasted, and that the Bureau had been mi-managed.

Representative J. D. Taylor at the outset offered a resolution directing that all charges to be investigated be presented in writing by some trustworthy person. He said that the charges alleged were to: pread and general. Mr. Taylor's resolution was defeated.

Representative Reyburn, of Philodelphia, was asked public interests. After remarks by Mr. Hale and ing would be prel minory. The Ceasus Bureau had Mr. Dawes, the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Call offered a resolution, which was referred to with the census in Philadelphia, and it might not be proper for him to enter into that matter pending the trial. He had seen something of the Cenand the more he saw the more disgusted he became cerious charges were made with respect to the Phila-delphia census he found the Census Office had no disposition to act practically. They immediately began with threats of presention in the courts are sent out special agents at high salaries, who held secret meetings in Philadelphia in saloons and cigar stores, without first asking the proper persons for an explanation. After more than a year the Census Office had a few days ago arrested two or three

counterators. Mr. Holmes, chief of the farms, homes and mortgage division of the Census Office, testified that a nur his employes were taken from the division and used on other work, which it was desired to be on other were, see special reason. He always had need of more force in his division. He had no knowledge that because of pairtiest indicace persons had been employed and retained who were incompetent. The committee then adjourned, as it did not have information on which to proceed at the present time.

THE RAUM INVESTIGATION.

Washington, May 12.—Today's session of the committee which is making an investigation into the administration of the Petision Eureau, was held in the Pension Office Building. Dr. J. W. Little, a member of the Pension Office board of examining surgeons, was the first witness. Dr. Little said that about the time he received his appointment Green B. Raum, jr. asked blm to indorse for blm a note for \$200. He had nade some inquiry in regard to it at the bank and had understood that the bank people had some objection to caching Mr. Raum's paper. He then informed Mr. Raum that he could not assist blut and the matter

DESKS CHAIRS AND OFFICE FURNITURE. 19 Beekman St.

money had not to any extent entered into the matter of his appointment

Mr. Seckendorff, the chief of the Washington Bureau of The New-York Tribune, was called and said that so far as he knew there was no truth in the statement previously made that a representative of The Tribune had come to Washington and had an interview wit General Bussey, after which The Tribane's attacks upon the Poisson Bureau had ceased. He had no lowledge of the Commissioner of Pensions having brought to bear any influence to stop these affacts. Neither had he any knowledge of any correspondence on the subject between Russell Harrison and Whitelaw

Mrs. Stone, stxty-two years of age, a clerk in the Pension Enjectu, was the next witness. She had at one time loaned Mr. Ford, the assistant chief of the record division, \$50. This money had been paid, but

not until it was overdue.

H. A. Myers, a clerk in the General Land Office. Little in regard to his appointment, and once after the appointment had been made he had said to the wits that Green B. Raum, jr. had asked him for a

Mr. Reyburn, a member of the board, examined the record in the claim of W. W. Dudley and said that appear to be any recent medical evidence on file in the case, upon which the last cer-tificate was issued. Dr. Ingram, the medical refere-of the Bureau, also examined the record and found no sufficient medical evidence. It was not usual to grant increased pendons of this character without a medical examination. Dr. Ingram did not think the case took the usual course through the office. The cludin was allowed during the time Mr. Tanner was Commissioner.

At 1:30 o'clock the committee adjourned until to-

NOT "FOCUSSED" ON THE TARIFF. THE ISSUE SEEMS RATHER TO BE "TELESCOPED"

IN THE HOUSE JUST AT PRESENT. Washington, May 12 (Special).-In an interview pub lished yesterday Representative Hoar, of chusetts, in deprecating the attempt to resuscitate the Bland bill, remarked that it would be a pity if the attempt should succeed "when the attention the country is getting focussed exactly where the

Democrats want it-on the tariff." If one may judge by the present condition of that question in the House of Representatives, Mr. Hoar's use of the word "focussed" in relation to the tariff was powarranted. "Telescoped" is a better word to describe the condition of "tariff reform" in the House, and there is not the elightest reason to believe that the attention of the country is "focussed" upon it any more than it is upon Grover Cleveland, "If an Issue was ever frittered away, this one has been," said a Democratic Representative yesterday-a man of years and experience more mature than Hoar's, and

who is even more prominent and influential than he. The fact is that the majority of the Ways and Means committee has lost whatever virility it presessed at the outset, and it is rapidly earning the contempt even of "plecement tartif reformers" in the House by its cowardice and incapacity. Everybody now understands why Chairman Springer and his coller made no attempt to frame a general tariff bill; they beyond their ability. They now realize that the feebl assaults which they have made upon the protective ystem have aroused no enthustasm among the rank and flie of their party and have resulted only in exciting the alarm and renewed hostlity of the industries which have been threatened. "Alarm" may seem 100 trong a word to use in this relation; and it would e but for the fact that the Ways and Means Committee has gone far enough roughly to indicate what would ine by a committee composed of able, courageous Democrats backet by a party majority. As the Wool and Woollens bill is even worse than the wool and woollens schedule of the Mills bill, so are the designs and purposes of the Democratic party of 1892 worse e inimical to American labor and industries than those of the Democratic party of 1888. o be hoped or expected that if the next House shall be Democratic its Committee on Ways and Means wil e so weak and incapable as the present cite. will it be fettered in a desire to hoodwink the voters until after a Presidential election.

Neither is it to be expected that the maority of the next House, if Democratic, will of the from the passage of a free-sliver bill, If the hopes of the Democratic party as a whole ar focu-sed on anything, it is on the free and unlimited olunge of depreciated sliver Jollars. It is not so in achusetts; but it is so in nearly every Democratic In conversation with a Tribune correspondent eccently, an influential Democratic Representative from filendly to Cleveland said :

"If Mr. Cleveland should be nominated, the Demotariff reformers, but the plain truth is that the sentiment in favor of currency reform is much stronger and more active than it is in favor of turiff reform; it is no because our people believe that they can expect more speedy relief from the former than from the latter; and this belief will induce the Democratic party in my State, especially if Cleveland or my other presonned anti-diver man shad be monitated.

This Representative halls from a strong permission of the Democratic of this sentiments of the Sate, and he unquestionably reflects the sentiments of the Democratic of the Sate, and also of a large importity of the Democratic members of the House. of the Democrats of that of the House, majority of the Democratic members of the House, majority of the Democratic members of the House of Hits not imperiment to add that a good deal of Hits not imperiment to be "facused" on the Hiver and the Majorith of the House Barbor bill, which the House passed the

TO INVESTIGATE THE PINKERTONS. Washington, May 12.—The threat made yesterday by Mr. Watson, of Georgia, that he would object to all requests for unantmon, consent was carried out Texas, that a Senate private bill remain upon the Speaker's table for the present ran up against his ob-lection, as did likewise Mr. Dalzell, of Penasylvania, who made a similar request.

Mr. Octes, of Malama (as a privileged question), from the Committee on Judiciary, r ported back a sub-titute for the Walson Pinkerton d tective investigatng resolution. The substitute resolution recites the allegation that a certain organization known as the Finherton detectives has been employed unlawfully and to the detriment of the public by the railresid corporations engaged in the transportation of United States mails and interstate commerce, and directs the Committee on Judiciary to investigate the said Pinker ion detectives.

Mr. Watern said that he had offered the original resolution because many people believed that the He cited the instance of the New York Central strike. At that time these men shot down in Albany men, women and children who were non-combatants. E. B. Taylor, of Ohio, opposed the resolution. No pason had been presented why the House should make the investigation. It had not been alleged that act was done. It was not the affair of the General Mr. Hemphill, of South Carolina, also spoke in op-

the resolution, on the ground that the pos.Lon to the resolution, on the ground that the injury done by the agents was purely a state affair.

Mr. Bynum, of Iredana, was mable to see where Congress had any Inrisdiction of the question, or where any good could come from the inquiry. The time had come when Congress should deaw more strictly the line between the power of the Federal Government and the power of the States.

After further discussion, the resolution was adopted.

build, in American imparts, and the provided in the privileges granted by the American registry; and the privileges granted by the American registry; and A gift of about four acres of hard at Murray Hill, the vessel may be used by the toovernment as a trans port or cruiser. The China is a steamship of 5,000 tons, built in Glasgow in 1880. She piles between San Francisco and China, on the Facille Mail Line,

but files the British fing. The bill is on the same lines as the act granting American registers to the inman Line steamers City of New-Yora and City of Paris.

From a Naval point of view too much importance cannot be given to the next by the starting to American From a Naval point of view too much importance campot be given to the new law transferring to American registy, the luman staniships they of New York and City of Faris, as the passession by tak country and City of Faris, as the passession by tak country and City of Faris, as the passession by tak country of those vessels in the foundation of a Naval Reserve, of strong, fast ships which in time of war will be of incalculable value for Naval purposes. These two ships are the first to be secured of a class of possible commerce-destroyers constructed upon approach plans and specifications and under the special direction of expert Naval constructors in English Navy. Added to the value of the new additions to the Naval condingent is the certainty that the luman Line will construct in tills country several additional vessels of equal, if not supe lor, qualities, to be assigned thereto, giving for war purposes five or more of the best and stanched vessels a present conceivable.

The present deficience a succious ships that might be used for a Naval reserve is made painfully apparent when it is remembered that to-day there are few if any American vessels which could, at sea, compete in speed and endurance with the average Atlantic liner, and that during the recent Chillan difficulty this country was limited in the selection of sicamers which could be lawfully chartered to those having a speed of about fourteen knots and a coal condurance of not to exceed 1,500 miles. The two

Inman steamers are of 10,490 tonnage and have a speed of twenty knots and a sea endurance of seventy-two days at a speed of ten knots an hoar. They also possess other advantages as cruisers unequalled in any Naval Reserve.

THE NAVAL BILL IN THE SENATE. ADDITIONAL SHIPS PROVIDED FOR BY THE COM-

MITTEE OF THE UPPER HOUSE. Washington, May 12 (Special).-The Senate took up the Naval Appropriation bill this afternoon and. usual, the increases proposed in the Naval establishment gave rise to a spirited and interesting debate The burden of enlarging the Navy in accordance with the liberal National policy of the last ten years has fallen this session chiefly on the Senate, and but for the affendment offered by the Appropriations Com mittee to the Heuse bill the present course of Naval construction would be brought almost to a standstill. The House, it will be remembered, under the coercion of the parsimonious policy adopted by its leaders, re stricted itself to authorizing a single new ves: el, an armored crulser of the type of the New-York, to cost \$3,500,000. This single authorization was made in splte of a vigorous popular demand for the support and encouragement of the new Navy, and in the of the reasonable and moderate request of Secretary

Tracy for only three new ships.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations has sen sibly decided to make good the failure of the House to appreciate the importance and necessity of continuous Naval growth. It has incorporated into the bill additional authorizations of a sea-going, coast-line battle ship of 5.000 tons' displacement; a harbor-defence double-turreted ship, of the monitor type, of 7,500 tons' displacement, four light-draft gunboots, of from 800 to 1,200 tons' displacement, and six torpedo boats. No actual appropriation was made by the House for the new cruiser, and none is made in the bill for ally of the ships provided for by the Senate. It is simply a matter of authorization on both sides, and the money to build the vessels will have to be voted in gradual instalments at succeeding sessions of Congress. Whether the Senate sustains the committee or not in an of these increases, it is likely that enough leeway will be given it to force upon the House additions this session to the Navy in keeping with its rapid and satisfactory developments in recent years.

When the bill came up it was not till tillrty-nine pages had been read that any important amendment had been reached; and that was one to insert an ilem of \$50,000 toward the expenses of the international Naval rendezvous and review in connection

with the World's Fair.
Mr. McPherson asked Mr. Hale (in charge of the bill) whether \$50,000 would be sufficient for the pur-

Mr. Hale-No, not by any means; but it is all that can be expended for the present. The secretary of thought that amount could cover all that he needed for the present. Next winter, of course, there will be more needed.

The amendment was agreed to, without further dis-

This brought the bill up to the point where the "Increase of the Navy" is provided for. As that subject would necessarily lead to debate, Mr. Hale thought it a good point at which to halt; and then ments to preceding portions of the bill. Among them was an Hem of \$25,000 for the League Island Navy Yard; an Item also for the appointment (by the Secretary of the Navy) of three Naval officers of high rank, three eminent astronomers and three other civilians as a countission to report an appropriate organization for the Naval Observatory. They were agreed to; and then the bill went over till to morrow. After a brief executive session the Senate at 4:45 adojurned till to morrow.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES IN NAVY YARDS. Washington, May 12 (Special) - When it is stated that the so-called Civil Service orders issued by Secthe various Navy Yards have been found to be Inoperative because of political interference and the work ss of Naval officials, gross injustice is done to a system of great merit and to the honesty and courage of officers at the Navy Department; as the order referred to are not only strictly and impartially ad

experience to be excellent in design and effect. By Secretary Tracy's order of August 1, 1891, the at Navy yards were divided into three classes, the employment of whom was committed to a board of tope and to be called a loard of labor employment and to be responsible for the proper and importial enforcement of the border States which is supposed to be ment of the regulations applying to blorers; and it is ascretained from positive and trustworthy information that, without material exception, the order cratic majority in my state would be greatly reduced, if not wiped out altogether. Of course we are all tariff reformers, but the plain truth is that the senti-

Tre-ident to Issue a proclamation "recommending the people the observance in all their localities (on the people the observance in all their localities (on the people the observance in all their localities (on the people the observance in all their localities (on the people the observance in the people the observance in all their localities (on the people the observance in all their localities (on the people the observance in the people the peopl October 12, 1892) of the 400th anniversary of the disovery of America, by public demonstrations and by sovers or America, by public demonstrations and by suitable exercises in their schools and other places of assembly, which may impress them anew with the intellectual, moral and social developments made possible by the act of Columbia.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. Washington, May 12. The Prishlent today sent to

the Senate the following nominations:

MR. COOLIDGE CONFIRMED.

Washington, May 12. The Senate in elecutive ston to day confirmed the following nomina isns: T. Jefferson Coclidge, of Massacausetts, Minister

Captain Richard W. Mende, U. S. N., Comm dors,

REFORMED PRISCOPAL CHURCH SYNOD. Bosson, May 12.-At the second and final day's proceedings of the twelfth annual Synod of the Reformed Episcopal Church to-day the vote of the Council in selecting Wilmington, Del., as the place

for the next meeting of the Council was reconsidered, and on motion of Dr. sabine it was voted that the next meeting be held at the Church of the Reconciliathere was any interference with intersinte commerce, thon, Philadelphia. The reason for the change from if the Pinkerton detectives had killed persons they Wilmington was the desire to meet nearer the centre should be governed by the law of the State where the of the Synod. The Committee on litshops in its report concurred in the Mshops' suggestion that the time of the annual meeting be changed from May to October. The by-laws provide that amendments to the constitution must be voted upon at two successive antual meetings, unless there is unanimous consent to suspend the rule. The idea of change created a good deal of discussion and the recommendation was finally referred back to the committee for report at the

next annual Council. The Rev. Dr. Hoffman was re-elected general secretary of the Church Extenden Society. The fol-

N. J., and \$500 toward the crection of a home thereon for superannuated preachers of the Church was announced from Dr. Bassenger, of Murray Hill. A committee was appointed to take the matter in hand, and a vote of thanks was sent to the donor.

A NEW BUILDING FOR BEDOIT COLLEGE. Belott, Wis., May 12 (Special).-The cornerstone of the Pearsons Hail of Science, the building given to the Beiott Galfige by Dr. D. K. Fearsons, of Chicago, was laid to-day by the faculty and trusters of the college. The new building will cost about \$70,000.

THE REV. C. F. HOFFMAN'S NEW HOTEL. Bridgeport, Ala., May 12.-A large party of people om New York, Boston, Nashville, Chattanooga and other cities have been entertained here for the last few days to cochtate the opening of the Hoffman House,

which has been built by the Rev. C. F. Hoffman, owner

of the Haffman House, New-York, A reception to President Thomas and other officials of the Mashville, DID you have some H-O. for breakfast this

morning?



N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Sole Manufacturers, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, SAN FRANCISCO,
PORTLAND, ME., PORTLAND, ORE., PITTSBURGH AND MILWAUKES.

GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER IS THE BEST.

Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad was given by Mayor Kilpatrick and the Bridgeport Board of Trade on Wednesday. To night a reception, banquet and ball was tendered to over 500 guests, among whom were the Governors of Alabama and Tennessee, the Rev C and Mrs. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Perton, Mr and Mrs. J. Van Vechten Olcott, Mr. and Mrs. David Bonner, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Soulard, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Conningham and Miss Choningham, Mr. Henry Morgenthan, J. H. Deeves and R. Newbold Morris, all of New York; John H. Kendall, of Poston; William Hamilin, of Buffa e, and S. H. Chisholm, of Cleveland.

MEETINGS AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

The programme for the "Great Eastern Congress and Commits' of the Salvation Army, to begin on Tuesday next and to continue until Friday, has just been issued by Commander Ballington Booth. The first of the public gatherings will be at the "two banquets," at 6 p. m. on Tuesday, one at the gardson in West Forty-fifth-st, and the other in East Seventy-s-cond st. The price of tick-tes for either of the sprends will be 25 cents each, and it is impressed upon the officers, as well as the soldiers, that to help defroy expenses they "will be expected to pay at these banquets." The first of the public mass-meetings these banquets." The first of the public mass-meetings will be in Carnegie Music Hall, at 7-45 p. m. A united council for staff, field and local others will be held in the

council for staff, field and local officers will be held in the
East Seventy-second-st, garrison at 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.
on Wednesday. Commender and Mrs. Booth will entertain the officers at luncheon and dinner on Wednesday.
The staff officers' council will be held on Thursday.

A meeting of the German-American Republican Association of the XXIIII Assembly District will be held at
No. 1.915 Third-ave. to-night. There will be an election
of new members and speaking, and arrangements will be
made for opening the campaign. In addition to the meeting of the organization these will be a meeting of the
German-American Club of Harlem, to take action relative German-American Club of Harlem, to take action relative to the coming campaign.

John W. Vrooman will deliver an address at the anniversary exercises of the Epworth League, at the Nostrand Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday The Rev. Dr. A. E. Kittredge give a lecture upon "A

Trip Across the Desert of Mount Sinat" yesterday after-noon before the young women students of the Misses Lake-wood's Collegate Seminary, Mount Vernon. The new Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, at Rockaway Park, Rockaway Beach, will be dedicated at 12:30 p. m.

on May 24.

inday school of the Church of the Saviour, at Onhundr d-and-ninth-st. and Madison-ave., of which the Rev. E. L. Hoffecker is pastor, will have a May party on the North Meadow, Central Park, to-morrow effermeon. This is one of the largest Sunday-schools in the city, having 1,300 pupils on the rolls. J. M. Doremus is the super-Refreshments will be served in the The semi-annul reception of the New-York Juvenile Asylum will take place from 1:30 to 5 p. m. on May 20. An exhibition of illuminated and painted manuscripts will be given at the Groller Club in the afternoons until

May 20 second annual joint debate between the Philoma them and the Alpha Beta Gamma literary societies of the Normal College will be held in the college chapel this afternoon. Miss Rosalle Loew, the president of the Philo nathean Society, will preside. Admassion will be by

The Rev. Dr. J. L. Nevius, of Cheefoo, China, will ad The Rev. Dr. J. L. Nevius, or Cheeres, China, will na-dress the members and friends of the American Society of Comparative Religion in the University Building, Washing-ton Square, on Monday afternoon. His subject will be "Demonlard Possocions as Believed in by the Chinese." The annual exhibition of the New York Institution for The annual exhibition of the the Blind, Thirty-fourth-st, and Ninth-ave, was given last night Folly 800 persons were present. About 100 children took part in the exercises. The entertainment consisted of singing, plans playing, reading by touch, exercised of singing, plans playing, reading by touch, exercised of singing plans playing, reading by touch. cises in typewriting, exercises in geography, calisthenics

The Young Men's Association of the Broadway Tabernished by the chur'h choir, consisting of William Dearison, J. S. Gregg, Dr. J. H. Bryan, Charles B. Hawley, Miss Marle S. Bissell, Mrs. C. B. Hawley, Mrs. Louise Finch-Hardenburch and Miss Pauline Gunsberg.

The students of Manhattan College will have an oratorical contest at Hammerstein's Opera House, Seventh-ave.

and One-hundred and-twenty-fifth-st., this afternoon at 2

THEOLOGIANS GRADUATE AT LINCASTER.

inspector of all moves els for the First District.

To be Instructors. New Yer Ellis II, Timm, C 14 special John T. Kelley, Butter.

To be Instructors. New Yer Ellis II, Timm, C 14 special John T. Kelley, Butter.

Rev. Henry Frances Smith, of Iran Times Sixty. Lancaster, Penn., May 12 (Special).-The sixty-Seminary, at Chelmatt, his theme being "Christian suffering as Exemplified by the Pabylonian Captivity. The examinations of the three classes before the Board of Visitors were ended at noon to day. At 12:30 p. m. the first annual diane; of the alumni association was held. Great enthusiasm was created at the dinner by the announcement that two prizes had been foundedone the Philip Schaff prize, the interest of \$2,000, to be awarded to the member of the senior class who shall write the best thesis on a me topic in church history assigned by the faculty. Dr. Schaff was for merly a teacher in the Reformed Seminary. The second prize will be the interest of \$5,000 to be awarded yearly to that member of the middle class who shall write the best sermon. This prize was endowed by the present senior class as their gift of graduation.

The commencement exercises proper were held to night in the college chapel. The gradua ing class number fifteen. Seven of the number rend theses, it leaders being H. H. Apple, C. E. Creitz, W. M. Irvit, F. A. Rupley, G. B. Smith, F. M. Shaffer and C. Shaffer. The award of the diplomas to the your theologians was made by Dr. A. H. Cremer, of Callsle, Penn., president of the board of trus ees.

MANY STUDENTS ADMITTED TO THE BAR. Poughkeep-ic. May 12.-There were eighty-five ap-

plications made before General Term here to-day for admission to the har, and the following students passed the necessary examination: Frederick S. Duncan, Herman H. Baher, Frank A. Bennett, William A. TO ADMIT THE CHINA TO REGISTRY.

Washington, May 12—A 149 was introduced to day by Senator Hiscock to grant an American register to the foreign-built steamship China (no per cent of the foreign-built steamship China (no per cent of whose stack is owned by citizens of the United States) when her owners shall have built or curracted to build, in American shippards, a steamer of at least equal tomage. Constwise trading is not included in contact to the privileges granted by the American registry, and that day.

Tefary of the Church Extended Society. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved. That we place ourselves on record with the God-fearing people of our lind in favor of closing the doors of the United States) of the World's Fair on the Lord's day, and that we conform the Commonwealth of Massachusetts upon the action of its representatives in the Goneral Court conditioning its appropriation therefor upon the closing of its own building on that day.

Besolved, That we learn with pleasure that the State of New-York has taken similar action.

Reman H. Baker, Frank A. Bennett, William A. White, Frank L. Young, Edward T. Irwell, John R. Towns and, William P. Spiritag, William P. Spi James L. Barger, Thomas P. Quitine, Herbert Reeves, Alfred Mitchell, Benjamin J. Guttch, Dorsef N. H. schenck, John F. Linnen, F. E. Gunton, Charles W. Cuiver, James Chambers, Hugo Winter, William W. Miller, Lestie P. Tompkins, Hampton Dewing, William D. Niper, Henry Petter, Samuel S. Hotchkiss, George W. McKeezie, Francis L. Carino, William C. Courtney, John C. McCancey, jr.; C. Herbert Burns, Thomas Hanlon, jr.; Rawson L. Smith, Max Myers, Jacob H. Schaffer, Joseph A. McVine, Walter T. Bennett, Daniel O'Rellly, jr.; John Paul Herren, Henry R. Barrett, Nathan Myers, Thomas F. Kane, Herbert M. Handy, Herbert S, Wortbley, Louis William Stote-bury, James Nixon, Prederick H. Denman, John A. Dempsey, George Frazer, Dominicus D. Wulner, Robert B. Grady, Samuel Crook, Joseph T. Brown, pr.; George C. Smith, Carlton M. DeGraff, William T. Wood, Edward H. Fellows, Raymont V. Humphreys, Homer A. Anderson, Benner X. Smith and William

UNION LEAGUE CLUB MONTHLY MEETING. The regular monthly meeting of the Union League Club The regular monthly meeting of the China Lague Cwas held het night, and only business of a routine nature was transacted. John W. Griggs, of Princeton, N. J.; H. Edwards Rowland, of No. 75 Fast Sixty-sixth-st.; the Rev. P. L. Humphreys, of Garden City, L. I., and Aaron S. Thomas, of No. 133 West Seventy-third-st., were elected to

EDWARD H. BULKLEY DANGEROUSLY ILL.

Morning Noon Night

Good all the time. It remove the languor of morning, sustains the energies of noon, lulls the weariness of night.

Hires'Root delicious, sparkling, appetizing.

Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sak of larger profit, tells you some other kin is "just as good"—'tis faise. No imitatio is as good as the genuine HIRMS'. *************

We have just made the largest single purchase of BICYCLES the trade has ever known, viz:

1.000 BICYCLES COMPRISING 500 JUNO SAFETIES, 1591 pm. USUAL LIST PRICE \$75.

OUR PRICE IS With Lamp and Bell. Solid Tires, - \$47.50 Cushion Tires, \$55.00

500 CRESCENT SAFETIES, USUAL PRICE \$85. OUR PRICE IS) Solid Tires, - \$52.50 tth Lamp and Sell. Cushion Tires, \$60.00

1,000 OTHER BARGAINS. American Ormonde Cycle Co... 2,081-83 SEVENTH AVE... NEW-YORK.

TREDWELL & SLOTE

CLOTHIERS AND . MERCHANT TAILORS,

Complete assortment of the latest Spring designs and finishes.

461, 463, 465, 467 BROADWAY Corner of Grand Street.

Fine Shirt Makers and Furnishers.

FINE IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC. GUNS stock of Rifles, Revolvers, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, 313 Broadway.

Wright & Ditson's LAWN TENNIS

Special Sale. Schoverling, Daly & Gales,

day his condition had changed slightly for the worse, but this change had not been so marked as to cause only grave apprehensions of a speedy fatal termination. Mr. Bulklop is well known in New-York society. He is the father of Mrs. Proceedt Lawrence, and has one son, Edward Bulk-

SHE HAS BROKEN ANOTHER BECORD.

THE FUERST-BISMARCK HOLDS BOTH THE FASTERN AND WESTERN ONES.

The Hamburg-American steamship Fuerst-Bismarch arrived at Southampton yesterday in rning, massing the Needles at 8:20 o'clock. She left this port on May 5, crossing the Bar at 2:47 p. m. Her actual time of passage therefore was 6 days, 12 hours and 35 atta-utes, beating her best record for the Eastern passage of 6 days, 12 hours and 58 minutes, by twenty-five minutes. This is equal to about five days and twenty-one hours to Queenstown, or about six hours less than the time of the Tentonic. The biggest run made in a day by the Fuerst Pismarck was 477 miles. She broke her own record from Southampton to tals port on her last Western trip. She helds the record for both ways and is now engaged in cutting them down. She invelled on her last voyage 3,143 miles from Sandy Hook Light Ship to the Needles.

DE BUCHANAN BURE ACQUITTED.

The care of Dr. Buchanan Burr, formerly an agent of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, was arrested just saturday on the complaint of Mrs. Mary Mahoney, of No. 43 Renwick-st., came up b the Grand Jury yesterday, and the doctor was dis-

As was published in The Tribune on Monday, Mrs. Mahoney charged the doctor with swindling her out of a \$555 band of the Bowery Bay Beach Improvement Company. In expinining the matter before the Grand Jury yesterday, the Doctor said that he had bought Jury yesterday, the Doctor said that he had bought the bond from Mrs. Mahoney, giving her in payment two checks, one on a New-York bank, and one on a Western bank. A brother of the plaintiff had asked him on the following day to change the Western check for one on the Eastern bank. He consented to do this and told the man to call the next day, when he would have the money transferred from the Western bank. Instead of calling for the other check on the New-York bank, however, Mrs. Mahoney sent her check for collection and it was protested. The explanation was perfectly satisfactory to the Graze Jury, which declined, therefore, to make a charge.

DIED ON HER EIGHTY-THIRD BIRTHDAY. Lancaster, Penn., May 12.-Miss Julia Schoon an octogenarian of Littitz, this county, has issued in The condition of Edward II. Buskley, who is at his home, No. 42 East Thirty-first-st., dangerously ii! with day, and this morning while making preparations are Bright's disease, had not changed last night. During the